



Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Results Report

Awardee Name/ Host Country:
World Vision Inc. /Haiti

Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP):
FFP-A-00-08-00024

Submission Date: November 2, 2009

World Vision Inc. Legal Contact

Mark Howard
General Counsel, WV US Legal
Contract Services, Stop 357
34834 Weyerhauser Way South
PO Box 9716
Email: mark_howard@wvi.org

World Vision Haiti Contact

Lionel Isaac
MYAP Manager, WV Haiti
#9 Impasse Hardy / Juvenat
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Tel: (509) 3-701-5320
Email: lionel_isaac@wvi.org

World Vision US Headquarters Contact:

Tamara Moore
Program Management Officer, Integrated Food
and Nutrition, WV US
300 I Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
Phone: 202 572 6367 Fax: 202 572 6480
Email: tamoore@worldvision.org

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Program
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CNSA	Haitian National Council for Food Security
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 st – September 30 th)
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARCH	Management and Resources for Community Health
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MSPP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (in French: Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PLWA	People Living with Aids
PNA	Preventive Nutrition Approach
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SO	Strategic Objective
SPE	Seed Production Enterprises
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development (AID)
WV	World Vision

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction: Annual Program Results	2
Summary of Annual Results	2
SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups	4
A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Vulnerable Populations	4
B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services	6
SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods	7
A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification	7
B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods	9
C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity	10
II. Success Stories	11
A. Exclusive Breastfeeding: an example of behavior change	11
B. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)	12
III. Lessons Learned	13
IV. Appendices	14
A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table	
B. Detailed Implementation Plan Table	
C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire	
D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources	
E. Expenditure Report	
F. Monetization Tables	
G. Baseline Survey Report	
I. Completeness Checklist	

I. Introduction: Annual Program Results

Summary of Annual Results

In FY09 Haiti continued to suffer from recent political instability and the impact of an international recession. Haiti has yet to recover from the devastation of four major hurricanes that struck the island in the fall of 2008. International agencies aim to support the GOH in alleviating poverty, mitigating the effects of natural disasters, and achieving sustainable economic development. The focus is on areas that will have highest immediate impact in the lives of the Haitian people. These include, among others, access to quality healthcare and education, environment improvement, and agriculture development.

In FY09, World Vision (WV) continued an active integration of the current MYAP with the USAID Haiti Mission strategy. In 2009, WV completed the second MYAP fiscal year in 16 communes of Lower Central Plateau, Upper Central Plateau, Artibonite and La Gônave regions. During the reporting period, the program continued to pursue its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency for more than 500,000 vulnerable and extremely vulnerable beneficiaries through its two main components: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agriculture and Economic Development.

The MYAP program is implemented in an environment of chronic food insecurity within a context of fragile socio-political stability. According to a recent survey conducted by CNSA (National Council for Food Security), about 1.9 million Haitians continue to live in extreme poverty and are chronically food insecure. In this context, WV continued its strides towards achieving the MYAP's two strategic objectives; improved nutritional and health status of targeted vulnerable groups, and improved productive and profitable livelihoods. The geographic targeting of most vulnerable households remained the same - Lower Central Plateau, Upper Central Plateau, Artibonite and La Gônave regions. The program assisted 6 to 23 month old children, malnourished children of 24 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, people living with aids (PLWA), orphan vulnerable children (OVC), farmers groups or associations, lead farmers and community-based organizations (CBO) by focusing its resources on two main sectors: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agriculture and Economic Development. The program's annual results are discussed below and summarized in appendices A, B, C and D.

MCHN Component

In FY09, the WV Haiti MYAP continued to contribute to the USAID Haiti Mission objective of investing in people and providing humanitarian assistance to increase access to quality social services, and improve capacity to respond to natural disasters. The MYAP focus is on providing a basic package of health services – maternal and child health, nutritional supplements and micronutrients, family planning/reproductive health. WV Haiti increased its work with the Ministry of Health's departmental offices to establish formal public-private partnerships for service delivery.

In FY09, key activities initiated under the health sector component focused on improving nutritional status of targeted groups, enhancing access to quality health services, and increasing adoption of appropriate health, nutrition and hygiene practices. Through its network of health agents, Mothers' Clubs, rally posts, mobile clinics and collaboration with the Haiti Ministry of

Health (MSPP), the MYAP contributed to improved breastfeeding, increased immunization coverage, enhanced micronutrient consumption, prevented childhood diseases and enhanced feeding practices.

All outcome indicators related to health services and nutritional status of target beneficiary groups have been satisfactorily achieved, varying from 88 percent to 180 percent as compared to FY09 targets. Many circumstances led to excess or falling short of annual targets, and measures are being taken to overcome these constraints in the following years. In FY09, among other results, the program monitored the growth of a monthly average of 38,749 children, provided DTP3 to 11,389 children, vitamin A to 38,722 children, and consultation to 8,305 children to prevent childhood illness. In terms of services to women, 6,946 women received pre-and-post natal health services, 832 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants, 5,835 women received micro-nutrient supplements and 8,150 completed their vaccination schedule to prevent Tetanus.

During the reporting period, the MCHN component has not only been effective in increasing access to and utilization of health services, but it has also improved the nutritional status of targeted children, women and other vulnerable groups through an annual distribution of 6,633 MT of food commodities to an average of 154,449 beneficiaries monthly. Important advances toward reinforced long-term behavior changes have been made through the training of health agents and the education of mothers in the promotion and adoption of best practices (nutrition and health hygiene). These results are mainly due to strong partnerships built with communities and Government Ministries, which lead to increased interest and participation of communities, increased number of vaccination posts, and the utilization of Mothers' Clubs as an effective means for providing services and training as well as promoting health messages.

Agriculture and Economic Development Component

In the areas of Agriculture and Development, WV Haiti continued to create linkages with the USAID Mission Economic Growth objective "to alleviate poverty while creating the conditions for sustainable economic growth and job creation."¹ The program continued to make significant achievements in availing itself of opportunities to provide farmers with high yielding and quality crop varieties as well as recommendations to improve cultivation while strengthening household farm production capacity. In FY09, the activities were focused on the promotion and utilization of quality seeds, the promotion of new agricultural techniques, the diffusion of improved grain storage equipments, the restocking of small animals with improved breeds, the rehabilitation of small irrigation systems and the establishment of necessary conditions to ensure sustainable increases in crop yields and market-based production expansion. As a result, all related FY09 targets have been satisfactorily achieved.

In FY09, the MYAP provided 6,320 farmers with 32.2 MT of seeds of quality varieties of maize and sorghum as well as training in improved agricultural techniques. This helped farmers plant about 920 hectares with quality seeds, resulting in yield increases of about 28 percent. WV also promoted grain storage equipment and the restocking of small animals with the distribution of 360 grain silos, 788 pairs of chicken, 416 goats, and 289 pigs to different associations which benefited a total of 1,144 households. Of particular importance is the completion of the first

¹ USAID Haiti Mission Strategy Summary 2007-2009

phase of rehabilitation of three irrigation systems in the Central Plateau which provide water to an additional 45 hectares of land, and the launch of activities to support the expansion of market-based production with the technical assistance of AgriDev. Other significant achievements include production of 1.13 million fruit and forest trees, restoration of degraded watersheds, adoption of agricultural technologies by farmers, and diversification of household production that will result in improved household food reserves and asset creation.

In FY09, World Vision also completed the hiring of its staff - the MYAP Deputy Manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator to help coordinate all program operations and support both the M&E unit and the Early Warning System. The program developed its Management Information System (MIS) to ensure adequate flow of monitoring and reporting data, and reviewed its strategies to improve food commodity post-distribution monitoring.

SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups

Health activities are implemented in sixteen communes within the Lower Central Plateau, Upper Central Plateau, Artibonite and La Gônavé regions. This sector has made advanced progress in implementing a package of services to facilitate community behavior changes in health, nutrition and hygiene practices. This is accomplished through training and education of mothers, preventive health services, and distribution of supplemental food rations, growth monitoring and the commitment of the MYAP staff to work in partnership with communities, local organizations and MSPP.

A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Targeted Vulnerable Populations

Growth Monitoring of Children and Preventive Health Services: The growth of children under five years of age is monitored each month to track malnutrition among children. The growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) system is a part of the MYAP's integrated MCHN approach to respond to child nutrition needs by linking nutrition activities to maternal and child health services. The monthly weighing and monitoring of infants and children enables mothers and the MYAP health staff to monitor children's healthy growth, proper nourishment or need in assistance. GMP consultations are held at rally posts where other essential preventive health services, (such as health and nutrition education, immunization, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming) are provided. In FY09, the GMP monitored a monthly average of 38,749 children, which represents an increase of 11% with respect to the annual target. This increase was assisted by WV's improved logistics capacity to assist children in remote areas, mainly in Artibonite and Lower Central Plateau regions. Of these children, 86.17 percent were healthy, 11.35 percent were underweight, and 2.48 percent had very low weight-for-age.

To address children's preventive health needs, such as immunization, food supplementation, health and nutrition education, treatment of diarrhea, and management of childhood illness, the program worked in collaboration with MSPP and targeted communities. The MYAP also increased access to and utilization of these health services. Targets achieved for immunization, de-worming, vitamin A supplementation, number of treated cases of diarrhea and children assisted by the nutrition programs are shown in IPTT. In FY09, 11,389 children received DTP3, 38,722 were provided with vitamin A, and consultations provided to 8,305 children to prevent childhood illnesses. Percentages of achievement as compared to annual targets vary from 92 percent to 180 percent, indicating a significant progress in children's health care in all MYAP intervention areas. The over-achievement of targets in treated child diarrhea cases is a result of

additional efforts to combat poor conditions of water and sanitation in target areas. World Vision distributed water treatment tablets to 19,129 families, and will continue to emphasize drinking water treatment in the MYAP program areas.

In the Lower Central Plateau and Artibonite regions, health activities are conducted by three WV sub-grantees: Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS), Management and Resources for Community Health (MARCH), and Save the Children. However, WV has played the leading role in the distribution of supplemental food rations and actively participated in interventions planning and monitoring to ensure successful implementation of the Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA).

Provision of Nutritional Support: This reporting period WV continued its Preventive Nutrition Approach in providing food rations to a monthly average of 23,506 children in 15 of 16 communes covered by the MCHN component (except for Lascahobas). Though this figure accounts only for 92 percent of the FY09 target, it represents a significant increase as compared to the first MYAP implementation year. However, due to the fact that MARCH, the MYAP local partner, faced certain challenges in the program implementation (including preventive health services provision to children and mothers), the decision was made for the WV team to take over the program implementation in Lascahobas. In FY09, WV initiated a dialogue with local health care institutions and government entities to find alternatives to improve community health services in lower Central Plateau. World Vision is in the process of obtaining an authorization from MSPP (expected in November 2009), to conduct community health programs in lower Central Plateau to continue the MARCH activities.

The program promoted inclusion of children of both sexes in all program activities. The percentage of girls receiving services is higher due to more cases of malnutrition observed in girls. The MYAP program also provided monthly food rations to pregnant and lactating women from the 4th month of pregnancy through the first six post-delivery months and the PLWAs. During FY09, 6,633 MT of food commodities were distributed to a monthly average of 154,449 beneficiaries, which represents 88 percent as compared to the annual target. This underachievement in food distribution is due to the quarantine of a large stock of CSB during an approximate four-month period. It provoked imbalance in the quantity of food distributed to beneficiaries (incomplete rations), and a reduction in the number of targeted beneficiaries reached. Table 2 summarizes beneficiary groups receiving food rations on a monthly basis. Each beneficiary category received one direct ration and each family only one indirect ration.

Table 1: MCHN and FFA Beneficiaries Receiving Food Rations

Beneficiary Categories	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	% Achieved
Children 6-24 months old receiving food rations	22,300	19,123	86
Malnourished children under 5 years of age receiving food rations	3,160	3,973	126
Pregnant and lactating women receiving food rations	10,125	10,189	101
People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) and OVC receiving food rations	450	471	105
Food for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries receiving food rations	3,280	1,128	34
Program Direct Food Beneficiaries	39,315	34,884	89
Number of People Benefiting from Food Assistance (Direct and Indirect)	175,223	154,449	88

Preventive Health Education: A woman's eligibility to receive food rations is conditional on her regular monthly attendance of other program services providing social support, crucial information, and health education. Consistent participation in these activities provides beneficiaries with a comprehensive framework of information, services, and a supportive environment for adopting healthier behavior. Mothers' Clubs are the primary venue for education and BCC strategy. Training sessions were held for 300 health promoters and topics covered included exclusive breastfeeding, diet diversity, child feeding practices, treatment of diarrhea, nutrition education, immunization, family planning, hygiene and HIV/AIDS related messages. Health promoters provide nutrition information through health education sessions once a month using visual support materials. In FY09, in addition to HIV/AIDS and family planning related targets, the program contributed to educating 12,736 women on the importance of immunization, 10,769 on appropriate management of diarrheal diseases, and 11,230 on water treatment and importance of vitamin A and nutrition.

B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services

Reproductive Health Services: The program continued to address reproductive health services to reduce maternal, prenatal and neonatal death, and poor pregnancy outcomes in its intervention areas. Prenatal care offers important preventive health benefits to the mother and her infant while a postnatal visit is critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. A series of activities, such as pre-and-postnatal care, training of 52 nurses on management of obstetrical emergency and training of 220 traditional birth attendants were conducted to ensure quality reproductive health services to women. In FY09, 8,150 women completed their vaccination to prevent Tetanus, 6,946 women received pre-and-postnatal services, 832 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants, 5,835 women received micro-nutrients, and 12,200 ante-natal care visits were conducted by skilled providers. At all service points, WV provided mothers with basic education on preventive health practices, and contraceptive methods were distributed to men and women as appropriate. To expand the use of family planning, the program also made available three contraceptive methods in all service points: pills, depo provera and condom. In specific cases, WV has facilitated access to the surgical methods, such as tubal ligation to beneficiaries.

Improvement of Health Infrastructures: To ensure that beneficiaries receive appropriate health services, WV collaborated with MSPP to improve infrastructures of clinics and health centers in MYAP geographic targeted areas. Currently, WV is managing seven health centers in La Gônave, and two of them have been remodeled during the reporting year. The health center located at Ti Palmiste, La Gônave, has been rehabilitated and upgraded from 6 to a 15-bed facility which provides a range of inpatient and outpatient (primary and special care) services in addition to an emergency room, a delivery room (with minor surgery services) and a pharmaceutical warehouse. The laboratory services have also been updated to perform a variety of tests. Similarly, the health clinic located at Grand Source, La Gônave, has been upgraded to a 6-bed health center with a delivery room, an inpatient room and a small emergency room. This initiative will not only increase access to quality health services, but will also contribute to strengthening the formal public-private partnership with MSPP.

Support to National Health Reform: The creation of linkage and partnership with MSPP generates positive synergy and ensures access to sustainable and quality health services. In coordination with MSPP, WV has played and continues to play a leading role in the provision of

services, particularly in La Gônave, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. In FY09, WV continued to build the MSPP capacity to offer adequate services throughout the continuum of care. World Vision supported MSPP by engaging five medical residents in practicum health opportunities, and providing trainings to eleven MSPP staff.

Logistics and Commodity Movement: Food commodity movement is shown in Table 2. In FY09, all distribution call forwards arrived in the country as scheduled. Food received in the central and regional warehouses totaled 13,979 MT. Out of this quantity, 6,633 MT were distributed to a monthly average of 154,449 beneficiaries. This distribution tonnage was lower than expected due to the quarantine of 346 MT of CSB in FY09. Losses totaled 83.96 MT, marine losses accounted for 87.5 percent of the total and unfit food in the warehouses-9.9 percent.

Table 2: MYAP Commodity Movement in FY09 (MT)

Activities	Commodities				
	SFB	CSB	Veg. Oil	Lentils	Total
Opening balance as of October 1 st 2008	500.29	281.54	159.61	243.99	1,185.43
Food received from CF and Loans	6,720.18	2,899.96	1,388.55	1,785.24	12,793.93*
Total received	7,220.47	3,181.50	1,548.16	2,029.23	13,979.36
Food distributed	3,406.26	1,421.08	791.68	1,013.83	6,632.85
Loan reimbursed	1,033.33	424.60	191.98	95.00	1,744.91
Losses	63.48	5.44	2.66	12.38	83.96
Closing Balance	2,717.40	1,330.38	561.84	908.03	5,517.65**

*:An estimate of 585 MT of food is at the port to be received.

** From this stock, 346 MT of CSB are declared unfit for human consumption and will be sold as animal feed.

SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods

The Agriculture and Economic Development component continued to focus its visible, high value activities in eight of the sixteen targeted communes by establishing the necessary prerequisite conditions to ensure the MYAP's successful implementation and impact over the LOA. These include increased crop production, sustainable food availability, increased household assets, restocking of small animals, expanded market-based production, improved irrigation infrastructures and fostering of better management of watersheds. These activities contribute to three intermediate results: a) increased food production and household assets; b) enhanced market-based livelihoods; and c) rehabilitated natural resources and the strengthening of local response capacity. In FY09, the agriculture component worked with 6,856 households (approximately 34,280 beneficiaries) located in 117 localities.

A. Increased Food Production and Household Assets

Basic Grain Production and Storage:

World Vision has made important advances in promoting improved, non-hybrid varieties of maize, sorghum and peas among small farm holders. The MYAP continued to work with research centers to

assess other crop varieties for acceptance by farmers through on-farm trials and with a focus on identifying varieties of protein rich

legumes. The supply of seeds is ensured through a community-based seed production enterprise (SPE) located in Central Plateau.

In FY09, WV supported the SPE by holding a training session for 83 seed producers in post-harvest seed handling and by providing foundation seed and technical assistance. The program also helped the SPE to control drying the seeds. Foundation seed produced on separate farms is sold to the SPE for production of commercial seeds. In FY09 the local seed system produced about 44 MT of maize seed with most of this production sold to WV and to local organizations. This production allowed WV to provide 6,320 farmers with 32.2 MT of quality maize and sorghum seeds which contributed to planting of about 920 hectares of land resulting in average yield increase of about 28 percent.

To increase household food reserves, the program also promoted improved grain storage silos following a six-month testing period involving 55 farmers. In FY09, 360 units of improved grain silo

WV facilitated the production of 360 silos, 28% less than planned as a result of higher than anticipated unit production costs.

Training and Improved Technologies:

The program used its network of 40 extension agents, 14 agricultural technicians, and 150 contact farmers to promote agricultural technologies to farmers. In addition to demonstrate techniques in soil fertility management, such as composting, natural fertilizer and green manure, the MYAP developed and promoted techniques for efficient water use in irrigation systems, post-harvest seed handling technology and improved grain storage techniques. Following staff training sessions, field trainings took place at WV demonstration centers which are also field schools for extension agents, and contact leaders. Trained contact farmers and extension agents help establish training stations and demonstration sites to support on-the-job trainings

Household Production Diversification:

The program continued to promote home gardens as a way to diversify family diet and to help fill food

were produced by local artisans and distributed to beneficiaries. A community based in-kind rotating funds pool has been established through ADPs to manage all inputs provided by the MYAP program, including the silos. This initiative contributes to reduced post-harvest losses during storage.



Production and promotion of grain silos in Plateau Central

of beneficiaries. This year, 4,269 farmers were trained in at least two of the above mentioned activities.



Staff training session at Moulin Sur Mer, November 2008

gaps in times of need. The concept of a home garden refers to the

cultivation of the patio area around the house and then integrates vegetable crop, fruit tree planting, and small animal restocking. Household vegetable gardening was facilitated by the introduction of micro-irrigation kits. Micro-irrigation is promoted in areas where a water point is available. In FY09, 405 irrigation kits and 80 pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed to women to support household vegetable production.

The program also pursued the restocking of small animals and distributed 788 pairs of chicken, 416 goats and 289 pigs to associations representing approximately 1,144 households. Breeder's associations are created and established in program areas to support the restocking process. In addition to distribution of local breeds, twenty goat multiplication centers and/or breeding stations are established in the WV MYAP targeted areas. Working collaboration is developed with the Ministry of Agriculture to train contact leaders and extension agents in providing vaccination and deworming services. This year, 54 WV social agents were enrolled in the training sessions conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture to be certified as veterinary agents.

The beneficiaries reimburse pigs and goats - the first offspring (in some cases, the second), one healthy female animal to serve another household. In addition to protein-based food, farmers are encouraged to plant grass varieties and to use residues from cereals and root crops to feed their animals. Animal health care is provided through collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Another component of the household production diversification is the promotion of fruit trees. WV emphasized the production of high value fruit and multipurpose trees. Tree production and planting is intended to not only restore the environment, but also provide an additional source of household nutrition and income. In FY09, the program produced 1.13 million tree seedlings and distributed approximately 718,000, representing 103 percent and 85 percent of the annual targets, respectively. The distribution of FY09 was hampered by rainfall distribution patterns. Survival rate of fruit trees distributed in FY09 is estimated at 74 percent.

Members of Mothers' Clubs were priority beneficiaries of all components of the household production diversification. In FY09 78 women's associations were assisted, representing 976 women.

B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods:

The livelihood market-based program of the Agriculture and Economic Development component was designed to be implemented with the technical

The beneficiaries were selected upon recommendations by trusted leaders in the locality and the capacity of the groups or associations to raise small animals. The distribution is done on a loan basis according to the revolving fund scheme established for all program inputs.



Goat multiplication center with improved breeds in Plateau Central

support of an organization with Haiti expertise in market value chain. In FY09 WV signed a contract with

AgriDev to support the implementation of this component. Preliminary activities conducted under this contract consisted of 20 farmer associations/groups pre-selection for market-based production initiatives (based on certain criteria), such as, demonstrated institutional capacity, presence of an irrigation system, natural resources management practices, prevalence of market-oriented production systems, and commitment to market-driven production. A detailed assessment of each pre-selected association was also conducted leading to the selection of ten associations in the Central Plateau to initiate production and marketing activities of the program. A farmer group action plan is being developed for each selected association.

World Vision also implements a commercial scale irrigation component to support the market-based component. The first phase of the rehabilitation work was completed this year following an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.

This rehabilitation work permitted the building of 825 linear meters of primary canal, digging and cleaning of more than 6,600 linear meters of secondary canal, consolidation of two barrages and the establishment of distribution basins and flood gates. This rehabilitation work contributed to

providing water to irrigate an additional 45 hectares of land to expand the production of high value crops.



Rehabilitated irrigation system at Los Posos, Central Plateau

C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity

Micro-watershed protection:

The program has identified micro-watersheds within the MYAP targeted areas and used an integrated landscape management approach to support the development of these watersheds. In FY09, WV pursued its rehabilitation effort by establishing soil and water conservation measures to not only reduce soil erosion, but to also create suitable conditions for cultivation. Soil conservation practices have been reinforced with appropriate soil and nutrient management to improve and sustain the productive capacity of the soils. About 217 hectares of watershed were provided with appropriate soil conservation measures, and tree planting and ravine protection structures. Protection of ravine with gully plugs has shown the

potential to mitigate the impact of heavy rains on runoff, and to protect lowlands from getting flooded. To add value to the watershed management initiative, the program distributed 55,000 plantain suckers to 2,800 beneficiaries which will constitute a good source of cash income for beneficiaries in the following years.



Gully plugs for ravine protection in Central Plateau

The program will reevaluate its approach of micro-watershed development and conduct in depth mapping and characterization to orient the development approach to focus on both the environmental and long-term economic landscape management.

M&E and Early Warning System

World Vision continued to actively participate in building national capacity to monitor and analyze food insecurity, and strengthen the national system for disaster and risk management. In FY09, the MYAP strengthened its staff with the hiring of an international expert to support both the M&E and the Early Warning System. Consequently, the program developed its Management Information System (MIS) to ensure the adequate flow of information, while improving the monitoring and reporting of the data. The MIS is composed of data collection and reporting tools, as well as a database system for storage and analysis of data. The program also set up a post distribution monitoring system to continuously gauge beneficiary perception of program activities, as well as monitor effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution systems. The baseline report was also elaborated in FY09 and submitted to FFP and DEC on July 17, 2009.

Together with other collaborating institutions, WV continued to monitor the food security situation through its Community Early Warning System (CEWS). Currently, the CEWS is operational in twelve of the sixteen communes of the WV MYAP. The CEWS allows WV to monitor food security through the tracking of food security indicators at regional and household levels, timely identification of food security problems, affected populations, and the information useful for making short and long term decisions. The program continued to collect data on indicators related to food prices, rainfall, and nutrition on a regular basis. Market prices of staple food crops are collected twice a month in 18 local markets and rainfall data in 70 sites. Data collected is used to publish CEWS bulletins and shared with the CNSA, FEWSNET, and other CSs as needed. Two bulletins were produced during the reporting year.

II. SUCCESS STORIES

A. Mothers' Clubs and Exclusive Breastfeeding

Headline: *Model mother, exclusive breastfeeding, behavior change, mothers clubs, health care.*

Ineis Michelaine, a mother from WV's Mothers' Club at Grande Source, La Gônave was honored by the Haiti Ministry of Health as the country's "Good Will Ambassador" for exclusive breastfeeding. The ceremony took place at Anse-a-Galets, La Gônave with hundreds of people as well as lactating mothers gathered to witness the ceremony. The event followed meticulous evaluation of 200 lactating

mothers from nine Haiti regions. In FY09 MYAP implementation, under the leadership of MSPP and in collaboration with UNICEF and IYCN,

La Gônave was chosen to conduct a National public health event, the first in more than 15 years.

It was to designate and honor a “*Model Mother*” as the Ambassador for best practices in child health and nutrition among representatives from different regions of Haiti.

World Vision’s behavior communication strategy is implemented through Mothers’ Clubs. This year, the MYAP has grouped approximately 15,000 mothers into 2,046 clubs.

The Mothers’ Clubs are not only an effective means for providing services and training, but also represent an appropriate organizational vehicle for addressing other development needs in the community. Using the Positive Deviance Methodology, WV has great success in identifying “*Mères Modèles*” to serve as models to disseminate best practices of health care and nutrition in the communities. This structure helps develop a sense of communal responsibility for meeting the health needs of children.

In her speech, Ineis Michelaine invited all mothers to breastfeed their children for health benefits that exclusive breastfeeding bring to children.

B. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

Headline: *Acute malnutrition, communities, therapeutic feeding, screening, referral, treatment.*

The World Vision MYAP has been very active in building the capacity of local health providers and communities to manage acute malnutrition. With the assistance of Valid International, WV reviewed its the community-based therapeutic care implementation strategy and trained 51 nurses and 221 health promoters in Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). The communities’ participation in screening, diagnosis, treatment and referral of acutely malnourished children saved the lives of many children.

In FY09, with strong community involvement, the program enrolled 899 malnourished children in the CMAM program. Among them, 158 are severely malnourished, 741 moderately malnourished and 19 cases referred to hospital management of edema.



Coronation of Ineis Michelaine

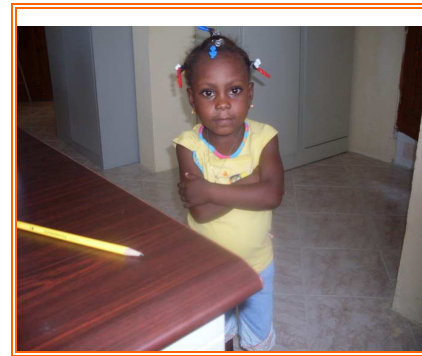


***The ceremony.
Mothers from different regions***



In addition to adoption of best health and hygiene practices, communities were able to properly administrate the treatment - a daily ration of a peanut-based therapeutic feeding.

As a result, in 2009 the number of reported cases of severely malnourished children has decreased progressively, indicating improvements in nutritional status of targeted children. To sustain this result, the World Vision, in collaboration with the targeted communities provided a rapid response and surveillance team with screening and diagnosis capacity to guide appropriate actions and referrals, if needed.



*Treatment of acute malnutrition
(before and after treatment: a 4-mo period)*

III. LESSONS LEARNED

In FY09 the MYAP has been effective in establishing the necessary prerequisite conditions to ensure successful implementation and program impact over the LOA. The lessons learned during FY09 are summarized as follow:

- Food security in the MYAP targeted areas remains extremely precarious due to Haiti's high vulnerability to natural disasters, (with increasing frequency of storms that hit the country each year), poor socio-economic conditions of households, and a fragile socio-political stability. The potential negative impact of these conditions on food security, and the need to respond to frequent emergencies may hamper the MYAP capacity to maintain the development process and achieve desirable impacts.
- There is a need to provide the MYAP with a surge capacity to ensure the development continuum. The anticipation by World Vision to support the rehabilitation of productive infrastructures, such as small irrigation, storage equipments and other important program inputs is likely to increase production and enhance community development.
- Building resiliency in a sustainable fashion. Access to irrigation is an important element of progress in smallholder agriculture to help farmers achieve both long-term sustainable crop production and poverty reduction.
- Community participation, education and training have contributed to community behavior changes. The WV's CMAM strategy, which permitted the inclusion of communities in screening, diagnosis, treatment, and referral of acutely malnourished children, has improved the management of this targeted group. A local leadership's ownership is the key to secure community participation, but the sustainability of these initiatives is related to the MYAP capacity to strengthen local organizations.
- Mothers' Clubs approach has revealed to be not only an effective means of distributing information, providing services and training, but also as an appropriate organizational vehicle for addressing other development needs in the targeted communities.
- Program success is also attributed to a positive and intentional collaboration developed with the Haiti government ministries, mainly Health and Agriculture.

IV. APPENDICES

- A. The Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT),
- B. Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) Table,
- C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ),
- D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources,
- E. Expenditure Report, Monetization Tables,
- F. Monetization Tables
- G. Baseline Survey Report, submitted to Allison Osterman, AOTR, FFP and DEC on July 17, 2009
- H. Supplemental Materials, no additional information is provided
- I. Completeness Checklist